



PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16 1901.

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MOLINEUX ASKS FOR NEW TRIAL.

(Special to The Evening World.)
SING SING, Oct. 16.—"I would not walk out of prison on bail. I don't want to breathe the free air until I am a free man."

"I want to be acquitted of this crime, and until I am, I would rather stay in this death-house than go among my friends with the slightest suspicion of guilt hanging over me."

"I expect to be tried again. I want to be tried again."

"I want to remove the stain from the name of Molineux and rehabilitate the family home."

Roland B. Molineux, with these ringing words, startled State Treasurer Jaekel and Lisenard Stewart, President of the State Prison Association, when they visited him in his cell at Sing Sing Prison this afternoon.

Messrs. Stewart and Jaekel are sitting on the Parole Board, now in session at the prison. They called on Molineux to congratulate him on the outcome of his appeal. After the visit both gentlemen told The Evening World correspondent of their interview with the prisoner.

Discussed Decision Calmly.
"I found Molineux very pale," said Mr. Stewart. "He showed plainly the effects of his long confinement. His manner, though, was altogether different from what I had anticipated."

"There was nothing of elation in his tone, nothing that savored of excitement. In the most calm, rational, matter of fact way he discussed the ruling of the Court of Appeals with us."

"He said he had anticipated it. For several days he had felt quite assured from what he knew that the decision was in his favor, and what Warden Johnson told him yesterday after-

Prisoner's Lawyers Expect to Get Him Out of Sing Sing To-Day, as Soon as Necessary Papers Can Be Obtained.

Gen. Molineux Says He Knows the Real Poisoner and That the Efforts of Himself and His Son Will Be Devoted to Clearing Their Name.

Roland B. Molineux will insist that he be tried again in order that his name may be cleared from all suspicion.

To-day in his first interview since a new trial was granted he declared he would not leave prison on bail.

His father declares he knows who the poisoner of Mrs. Adams was and says he hopes soon to point him out publicly.

Molineux's lawyers are confident that he can never again be convicted.

They expect to get the necessary papers to bring him from Sing Sing to-morrow.

noon was simply pleasant confirmation of his expectations.
"It was only when Mr. Jaekel spoke of the possibility of an appli-

GEN. MOLINEUX SAYS HE KNOWS THE POISONER.

By Gen. E. L. Molineux.
"I know that my son is innocent and also who the guilty one is."
"I hope soon to be able to point him out publicly."
"I will devote my life to proving the innocence of my son."

"In fact I can neither see sick nor die until this has been established beyond all doubt. Roland and I will clear the name of Molineux from the stain upon it."

"The name is an honorable one, and we will spend the rest of our lives to prove that he is innocent."

"You cannot doubt that I am a brave man, and do you think I am afraid to die? No. Nor is my boy."

"He has been both brave and patient in all this trouble. At the prison he has been most patient and has been treated with all the consideration that the rules would permit."

cation for bail being made to the Supreme Court that he showed any trace of feeling.

"Then his head was thrown back and in tones that rang with quiet determination, he vowed he would not walk out of prison until a fair trial

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CARNEGIE IN CAMPAIGN; TAMMANY CRY FORGERY

POLICE TELEGRAPHERS WIN BIG VICTORY OVER THE CITY

The thirteen police telegraph operators who have fought the city in the courts for their rights under the Charter since it went into effect on Jan. 1, 1898, have won out.

The six operators in Manhattan, who have been getting \$1,500, and the seven in Brooklyn, who have been paid \$1,850 a year, will from to-day on receive \$2,000 a year and all the deficit in the back pay. Commissioner Murphy so ordered this afternoon after receiving an opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen.

EPISCOPALIANS NOT TO CHANGE NAME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The whole subject of change in the name of the church as it appears on the title page of the Episcopal prayer-book was once relegated to the future by being remanded to the next convention. The House of Bishops concurred in the resolution adopted by the House of Deputies providing for the appointment of a joint commission to confer with religious societies on the subject of uniformity on marriage and divorce, and a committee was appointed to report to the next General Convention.

TRUCK DRIVER HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

A team and truck owned by Holbrook, Cabob & Daly, of No. 44 Union Square, fell into the river at the foot of East Twenty-first street to-day. John Wilson, of No. 511 West Fifty-ninth street, rescued the driver, Peter Stud, of No. 219 Avenue A. The team was drowned.

LATE RESULTS AT WORTH.

Fifth Race—Bencout 1. Tammany Chief 2. Valdez 3. Sixth Race—Lord Roberts 1. Evelyn Byrd 2. Cathedral 3.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Fourth Race—Ethylene 1. Jordan 2. Colonial Girl 3. Fifth Race—Petit Maitre 1. South Breeze 2. Picador 3.

DRESSED IN BEST TO DIE. STRIKE ON AT SINGERS.

Abelman Arranged Flowers Around His Head and Turned on Gas.

Carefully dressed in his best clothes, with his wife's potted plants arranged about his head, Ernest Abelman, a restaurant keeper, turned on all the gas jets in his home at No. 73 Prospect place, Brooklyn, to-day, and lay down on a couch to die.

The janitor of the house, however, smelled the gas, and Abelman is now recovering in St. Mary's Hospital.

Abelman has a restaurant at St. John's place and Rogers avenue. He sent his wife to open the place this morning, telling her he wanted a bit more sleep and would follow her later.

Two hours afterward other tenants smelled gas. They traced it to Abelman's rooms.

The janitor found Abelman unconscious in his room. He was lying on a black Prince Albert coat, light trousers and immaculate linen, with a flower stuck jauntily in his buttonhole and a rubber tube in his mouth.

The ambulance surgeon said the janitor was just in time to save Abelman's life.

Abelman will give no reason for his attempted suicide.

DYNAMITE TRAIN RAN AWAY.

Dashed Down Mountain Side at 70-Mile Clip Without Accident.

(Special to The Evening World.)
WILKESBAHRE, Pa., Oct. 16.—A freight train, two cars of which contained dynamite, ran away down the mountain here at the rate of seventy miles an hour. The trainmen stuck to their posts, and as the track was clear, succeeded in stopping the train six miles beyond the foot of the mountain.

A year ago a similar runaway dashed into three engines in the yards. Three cars of dynamite were exploded and several persons killed.

Protection for Ale Drinkers.

Indictment against dealer serving EVANS' famous brew.

150 Employees at Sewing Machine Works Out This Afternoon.

Because Foreman Henry Cox, of the assembling department of the Singer Sewing Machine Works, at Elizabethport, N. J., refused to discharge a non-union hand this afternoon 150 union workers walked out of the building.

There are over six hundred persons employed at the works and the strikers say that if the firm does not discharge the non-unionists by to-morrow morning 250 hands will go out.

As soon as the men learned that the non-union men had been put to work they went to Foreman Cox and demanded that the man be discharged.

It is reported they suggested that the non-union man be thrown out of the window. Foreman Cox refused to discharge the man.

The strikers say that a special meeting of the Federation of Trades will be held to-night to take action on the matter.

Some time ago there was trouble at the works about the alleged employing of non-union men. At that time it was stated by the company that they had enough machines on hand to last eighteen months and that it could therefore stand a strike.

SHOOTING WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Reuben Schoffel Did Not Try to Kill His Wife.

Magistrate Duval, in the Essex Market Court to-day, discharged Reuben Schoffel, of No. 23 Second street, from custody, who was charged with shooting his wife, Annie, in the head last Saturday.

Schoffel said that a boarder was showing him a revolver and while he was examining it the weapon was accidentally fired. The wife, who is confined in Bellevue Hospital, tells the same story and corroborated her husband from all criminal intent.

Crocker Offers \$2,000 for Original Copy of Kent Letter, Read at Republican Meeting.

In the Andrew Carnegie Library gift to be the issue in the present campaign?

The Low forces sprang a surprise last night by producing a letter purporting to be from Mr. Carnegie to Lincoln W. Kent, of Brooklyn, in which the steel master and philanthropist was reported as saying that it was a personal affront to assume that there should be doubt as to where he stood as to "Deverism, Crockerism and its annex of Van Winkle."

With this was the further statement that he had requested the removal of his name from all Tammany banners and placards.

When Mr. Crocker read of this he at once announced through his private secretary, Thomas W. Smith, a reward of \$2,000 for the original of the letter.

"I don't believe the letter is genuine," said Mr. Crocker. "If so let them produce it."

All New York My Party—Carnegie, Complicating and adding to the mystery of the situation is a cablegram from Mr. Carnegie from Skibo castle, Scotland, published this afternoon by the Mail and Express, in response to their cable statement that Tammany Hall was making use of his name and library gift for campaign purposes.

Mr. Carnegie's reply follows:

"I have one task on hand for New York, which I think can be advanced by my abstention from city politics. I am standing ready to co-operate with those elected by the people, whether Democrats or Republicans. I know no party in free library work. All New York is my party."

Tammany men claimed this afternoon that Mr. Carnegie's cable reply was a confirmation of the doubts cast by their leader on the genuineness of the Kent letter.

Robert C. Morris, chairman of the Republican County Committee, said this afternoon that the letter read last night in Wendell's Hall, Brooklyn, by George Wannamaker, had been written to Lincoln W. Kent, of Brooklyn. "From my acquaintance with Mr. Kent," said Mr. Morris, "I have good reason to believe him to be perfectly honest and reliable, and therefore, when I receive a copy of Mr. Carnegie's letter to Mr. Kent, I did not for one moment doubt that it was genuine."

Discussing to-day at Tammany Hall, the Kent letter incident, Mr. Thomas F. Smith, private secretary of Richard Crocker, said: "At the opening of this municipal fight, the Democratic organization had placed in conspicuous places the declaration made by Mr. Carnegie:

"New York is the best governed city in the world. New York is splendidly handled. Her streets, parks, public schools and public institutions are magnificently handled."

"This declaration was made by Mr. Carnegie on board the steamship 'St. Louis,' which arrived at Southampton, England, on Wednesday, March 20, 1900."

"The declaration was made in the presence of a number of the most distinguished London correspondents representing New York daily newspapers. It was cabled to New York and printed in the New York papers on the following morning."

Check for \$2,000 Ready.

"The Democratic organization believes that the Kent letter is a base forgery, and the Democratic organization of the City of New York will present to the deputed campaign fund of the City of New York a check for \$2,000 if they can prove that Mr. Carnegie ever wrote such a letter as was read by the Republican leader, Mr. Wannamaker, at his meeting in Wendell's Assembly Room last night."

In connection with the political excitement over Mr. Carnegie's library gift, late to-day the trustees of the new Carnegie Library gave out the names of their advisory committee of architects. The Tammany contractors, Horan & Slattery, were not among them.

SCHLEY WAS CALM WHILE IN BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Commander Newton E. Mason, who was Executive Officer on the Brooklyn during the war with Spain, rehearsed the battle of Santiago Harbor before the Schley Court of Inquiry to-day.

Mr. Rayner asked him how many times he had seen Commander Schley under fire, to which he replied: "During all the engagements of the Cuban campaign."

"What was his general conduct, manner and bearing on these occasions?" Mr. Rayner asked.

"Excellent, in every particular. He was calm, collected and brave."

Asked to give a brief account of the battle of July 3, Commander Mason, after giving the preliminaries, said:

"When I saw the leading ship of the enemy coming out I gave the order 'Clear ship for action.' What was done to the engines I do not know, although my impression is that they were started at once. As soon as I reported the battery to Capt. Cook in the conning tower, I asked him if we should commence firing."

"Order to Fire."

"He replied: 'Fire as soon as you are ready.' I immediately gave the order to the battery to open fire."

The forward turret, giving him a range of 3,500 yards. I think the first gun was fired within five minutes, or very close to five minutes, after the first alarm."

The rest of the battery took up the fire at once and continued to fire on the port bow until the ranges commenced to get down to 1,500 and 1,000 yards."

"I asked Capt. Cook as to which way he was going around, it being necessary for me to know on account of changing the battery below, shifting from one side to the other. He answered that he was going with the port helm. I gave the necessary orders to the deck and went below."

As I arrived in the after cabin after the five-inch gun was fired for the last time on the port side and the starboard gun took up the fire immediately."

"The starboard battery was then engaged for the rest of the action. The range at the time we turned, as far as I remember, was about 1,400 yards, although I have a recollection of 1,100 yards being sent to me once. I will say by way of explanation that the ranges were sent to me if I was near at hand; if not they were sent direct to the officers of the division."

Enemy on Starboard.

"After swinging around the ranges went from 2,400 and 2,500 and 3,000. As to the position of the enemy, they were on the port bow outside of the harbor when we made the turn with the port helm."

"At the end of the turn they were on our starboard beam and quarter, with one of them a little ahead. The Maria Teresa very shortly after this, or about the end of the turn, dropped astern and sheered in for the shore, the Oquendo following along some short time later, leaving the Viccaya and Colon."

"After the Oquendo got ashore we had a running fight with the Viccaya for some time, the Colon going ahead of her and on the inside. The Viccaya finally, when well forward on the beam, put her helm hard starboard. It looked as if she was going to turn and go for us, or cross our path, then immediately sheered to hard astern, went clear around

Commander Mason and Lieut. McCauley Watched the Admiral When Under Fire.

"The circle and started ashore. After that we had a chase of some time with the Colon, in which for a time she made better speed than we did, when gradually we managed to overhaul her."

Mr. Rayner—What did the Brooklyn do immediately after the surrender of the Colon?

"She stopped about a mile or a mile and a half from the Colon, and started at once to send officers in to receive her surrender. We had trouble in getting a boat, many of them being disabled."

Not Short of Coal.

"After the surrender was accomplished, where did the Brooklyn go?"

"When Capt. Cook returned on board we were sent to the eastward at once by the Commodore to intercept a Spanish man-of-war that was reported first by the Herald and then by the Vixen. We met the Austrian cruiser Maria Teresa, which was the vessel sighted."

On cross-examination Commander Mason said he had not made the coal supply his especial concern. He had not discussed the question with the Commodore, nor had he and conversation with him on any other official matters. He was quite sure that the Brooklyn was not particularly short of coal.

The Court asked a number of questions before discharging the witness. In reply to these Commander Mason said that he had not sent men aloft and having Capt. McCauley go ashore from the Brooklyn made by the dying squadron to determine whether the Spaniards were in the harbor of Cienfuegos; that he knew of no American ships being between the Brooklyn and the Spanish ships when the Brooklyn was turning to starboard July 3, that when the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor the Brooklyn was near her regular blockading position, which was 6,000 yards from the Moro.

Head from Diary.

Also that on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago the fleet had been delayed by the smaller vessels, especially the Eagle, and that but for these vessels better speed could have been made; that he had observed the bombardment of the Colon from the foretop of the Brooklyn as she lay coaling several miles away, and had noted that some of the shots from the Brooklyn ships fell short, while one at least of the shots by the Spaniards fell outside the range of this engagement that the guns in the Spanish shore batteries were of calibre not to exceed six or eight inches.

Commander Mason was then excused and was followed on the stand by Lieut. Edward McCauley, Jr., who as ensign kept a diary of the war's events, and he read from this for the Court's information.

Lieut. McCauley also gave a list of the signals made from the Brooklyn during the campaign of 1898, and began his testimony by describing the blockade of Cienfuegos. He thought the distance out at night was seven or eight miles with picket boats inside the line.

been sent to the fleet to "Not go in any closer" replied "No, sir." He said he had charge of the signals and did not remember such a signal.

Leading up to the battle of July 3, Mr. Rayner asked:

"What was the conduct and bearing of Commander Schley on the day of the battle?"

"Perfectly cool and steady."

"Where was the Commodore? What was his position when you saw him?"

"On the platform outside the conning tower."

Did he make any encouraging remarks on that day to the officers of the ship, that you heard?"

"He said, 'Give them hell, bullets!'"

"Did he say that more than once?"

"Yes, sir, several times."

Signal to Oregon Read.

The witness said, "Commodore Schley's bearing on the occasion of the bombardment of the Colon had not been different from what had been on others."

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Hanna, who questioned the witness in detail on the signal to the Oregon to use her thirteen-inch guns.

Being asked to give the message as well as he could recollect the witness answered:

"When the Oregon came up on our quarter we zigzagged to her, 'God bless the Oregon.' Later on, during the chase of the Colon, we started off and signaled the Oregon to try her 'thirteen-inch guns or something to that effect.'"

"Did he say that more than once?"

"Yes, sir, several times."

"There was a report that there were two Spanish ships to the eastward, and I understand that the Brooklyn and Oregon were to go after those ships. We started off and signaled the Oregon to follow us. She did not get under way immediately, as I remember it, so we signaled her to 'Close up.'"

He did not recall that the Oregon had made any response to the signal to that effect. He recalled that he had seen an entry in the signal books of the Brooklyn and the St. Paul of a message from the Oregon to the Brooklyn, that was received by the St. Paul the signal was as follows: 'If Sampson comes here tell him that the Brooklyn squadron is out of coal and that the engine of the collector is broken down.'"

"Was that the signal?"

Lieut. McCauley was then excused, and Lieut. Charles Webster was called. He said he had been a watch officer on the Brooklyn during the campaign of 1898, and began his testimony by describing the blockade of Cienfuegos. He thought the distance out at night was seven or eight miles with picket boats inside the line.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 8 P. M. Thursday for New York City and vicinity: Fair to-night and Thursday; fresh south-west winds.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 25c. Sold everywhere.

MYSTERY! WHERE'S DEVERY? HAS HE BEEN KIDNAPPED?

Interest in the election is eclipsed. What cares New York about Low or Shepard or Crocker or anybody else when Devery is missing?

The Loud, Walling Sound you hear is the Voice of the People.

The Voice is asking:

"WHERE IS DEVERY?"

Not since last Thursday, when he sat in judgment on offending bluecoats, has he been seen at Police Headquarters.

On previous Thursdays (to the extent of two) he has been mild and gracious. Last Thursday he was pugnacious and fretful. He acted like a man with a load on his mind or a man who anticipated a load.

When he went forth from headquarters that fateful afternoon, mystery swallowed him. He hasn't been definitely seen since, though rumor has taken a strange hold of his name.

We hear that he is in Jersey City throwing away his hard earned money in the street to see newboys and cabmen scramble and fight for it. It is denied by his friends. They say he is not in the habit of giving away money—hence it could not have been Devery.

Vague reports reach us that he has been seen in Harlem, putting the few electric lights to shame by the splendor of his raiment—"and things." Faithful young men have been sent to Harlem to find him. All they could find was a wide spoor that looked like the spoor of Devery.

"Has Devery been here?" the young men asked at various places in Harlem where the Big Chief was known when he was Captain in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Unanimously the men behind the bar replied:

"We ain't seen him."

Murmurs from the Tenderloin told of his presence in the region of Illumina-

Big Chief Hasn't Been at Headquarters for a Week and the Voice of the People Is Loud in Its Lamentation—Grotesque Rumors Afloat.

tion and lobsters—human and otherwise. Ordinarily reliable information purporting to reveal that he had been seen leading a prayer meeting in the Cremona Mission. More denials followed the running down of this report.

Rumor had it that he had been seen late at night walking with dignified mien on the shadow of an electric light pole at Eighth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Reliable investigators sent to investigate the rumor reported that they found the pole.

There was a fearsome story current last night to the effect that he had been kidnapped by the Bulgarian Mutual Benefit Association, and was being held for ransom in a deep cave near the corner of Washington and Rector streets. Strenuous efforts have been made to find the cave, thus far without success.

An Evening World reporter went to the home of the Chief this morning to inquire about him. From the steps of the house could be seen the new red paint on the elevated structure in Ninth avenue, glistening gloriously in the morning sun. Traces of red paint were visible on other structures in the neighborhood.

"Mr. Devery left the house ten minutes ago," the reporter was told. "He has gone to Police Headquarters."

As quickly as trolley cars could carry him the reporter went to Police Headquarters. The Chief was not there. Commissioner Murphy was there.

Do you endorse the continued absence of Chief Devery?" he was asked.

"Devery is home sick," replied the Commissioner. "He has neuritis on the side."

"Which side?" asked the reporter.

"I refuse to be interviewed," was the response of the Commissioner.

The interest of the People in the whereabouts of Devery at this time is not idle curiosity. When he disappeared last summer and was discovered in Saratoga, smiting the bookmakers hip and thigh, it was none of the business of the public. He was on his vacation. He is not on a vacation now. He has no leave of absence. Instead of attending to the public business he is working Dame Rumor overtime.

Hence the interest of the People.

CHANCE FOR DEVERY.

Might Retire on Pension Under Supreme Court Decision.

A chance for Deputy Police Commissioner Devery to retire on a pension may be prevented by the action of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn in the case of Sergeant John O'Connell.

O'Connell became a policeman when the law provided that he might be retired on a pension at the end of twenty years' service. He was retired to-day under that decision, although the charter of the greater city puts the limit at twenty-five years and at sixty-five years of age.

Devery has been legislated out of office as Chief of Police, but still claims to be a policeman. It is thought that he may now ask for retirement on a pension.

Commissioner Murphy could retire him, and then let the question be fought out in the courts, taking the ground that he became a policeman under the old twenty-year law.

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